

ludicrous. However, this British mode of limitation does surely grow good fruit and the system should be judged by its products.

Together the two books cover a wide field and the standard of both presentation and scholarship is high. The first is broadly sociological, with chapters on immigration, race relations in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., the statements and attitudes of official bodies, and the legal aspects of immigration. The second book, on the other hand, has a wide biological flavour, dealing with genetics, race mixture and intelligence, and extending to tribalism, nationalism and certain sociological matters. Together they would seem to provide a very suitable introduction to the whole field of race relations for any well-educated and intelligent person who may desire a general survey of this complex topic to-day. The scope and presentation are both good.

These further notes are not critical but are intended to indicate other aspects of the race problem which these two (index-less) volumes seem to have somewhat neglected. For example, the demographic aspect seems to have gone by default, as does the matter of transport. The population explosion, together with this century's revolution in transport, provide the opportunity, and indeed the expectation, of racial contacts on an unprecedented scale. The more successful we are, too, in helping forward the backward relative to the affluent, so still further will contacts magnify. The greatest dangers may arise when, through economic slump, opportunities and standards fall in an area of rather novel contact.

Further, the *rate* at which contacts magnify surely is itself a neglected aspect of this whole problem. Presumably it is quite possible, indeed quite frequent, for the rate of growth of contact to be excessive in the sense of arousing antagonisms which would not be important if the rate were less. Likewise, there is some neglect of what is surely a reality, that the relative numerical proportions, of the members of two races coming together in the same city or area, are important. Again, if the reproductive rate of one is markedly higher than the other, that too should be recognized as a probable source of friction. The relative standards of education additionally must play a leading part.

Coloured Immigrants in Britain is written by able and kindly people, but their turn of mind seems, to this reviewer, excessively environmentalist. Judith Henderson (on page 71) states "In view of the extent to which racial mixture actually occurs, it is not possible seriously to argue the presence of innate aversion." There is no recognition here that individuals of the same race may possess inherent variation in their reaction to strangers. In contrast are remarks of J. A. Fraser Roberts (pages 51—2) in *Man, Race and Darwin*: "There is psychological isolation as well. Strains which have become divergent may preserve, or even increase, their differences by preferential mating, even when geographical barriers no longer obtain. . . . It is natural to expect psychological bars to mating in man. But in fact these can be observed in the higher animals as well."

Geographical race mixture may or may not lead to race fusion, though some mixture there will surely be. A comparison with a caste system might be here instructive. And race mixture may or may not be the best or the only road to racial harmony. These fascinating and important volumes should enhance the recognition that the basic aim of our older Colleges and Universities, the furtherance of "education, religion, learning and research", is also the only sensible mode of seeking happier race relations in the future. Education and conscious effort are the hopeful tools. Without being unrealistic we need not necessarily take so gloomy a view as may seem to spring from Mr. Gregor's paper in the January number of the REVIEW.

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ECONOMICS

Ambirajan, S. *Malthus and Classical Economics*. Bombay, 1959. Popular Book Depot. Pp. xi + 212. Price Rs. 12.50.

THIS MONOGRAPH WAS written because the author is convinced that Malthus's stature as an economist has never been fully appreciated. He has endeavoured to give Malthus his proper place in the history of political economy, and to this end he has made a most painstaking examination not only of Malthus's own works but also of the many subsequent studies of these works. The book is fully annotated and there is an extensive, but select, bibliography.

The text begins with a short biographical account followed by a chapter dealing with the Age of Malthus. Here are outlined the historical influences to which Malthus was exposed. In dealing with the *Essay on Population*, the work for which Malthus is best known (and which will be familiar to readers of this REVIEW) the author summarizes Malthus's views and relates them to those of his predecessors. He goes over the familiar ground of Malthus's theory of population, the essence of which is that population tends to grow at a geometric rate but is necessarily subject to a number of checks as the means of subsistence can grow only at an arithmetic rate. The influence of this theory on the social policy of that time is carefully discussed.

In the later part of the book the less familiar aspects of Malthus's work as an economist are dealt with at some length, in particular his theories of value, wages, rent and profit and his opinions on economic progress. Here again, Malthus's theories are related to the views of his predecessors and contemporaries, particularly to those of Ricardo, the most famous of them all. The value of Malthus's work appears to lie in the fact that his ideas cross-fertilized and influenced those of his followers. Next in importance to his population theory stand his concepts in the field of rent: these were later adapted by Ricardo in his theory. On the subject of economic development Malthus had original ideas which appear, in retrospect, to foreshadow Keynes's work of almost a century later, but as they were unorthodox they were mainly ignored at the time. Malthus realized the pivotal role of demand; he was unable to subscribe to Say's Law of Markets, i.e. that every product creates its own demand, and he was the first to break the chain which tied savings and investment. He was of the opinion that over-production could occur at a high level of saving and he did not fully accept the classical economists' view that the economic system was completely self-functioning. But while he realized that there was something wrong with the classical analysis he was unable to put forward a more correct or satisfying alternative. It was this absence of a theoretical framework to support his views that hindered their acceptance.

The author writes clearly and has produced a book of considerable value to all interested in the development of economic doctrine. When he turns to an evaluation of Malthus—to which the last chapter is devoted—Dr. Ambirajan has undertaken a difficult task since there are so many conflicting opinions. At the root of this difficulty lies Malthus's care to avoid dogmatism: his attempts to give attention to all facets of the subject tended to obscure his distinctive contributions.

Noted economists have made such widely differing assessments of Malthus. Schumpeter considered that he had made very little significant contribution to knowledge and gave nearly all the credit to Adam Smith. Keynes, on the other hand, greatly valued Malthus's work, expressing regret that Malthus's views had not gained ascendancy over those of Ricardo; he considered that if they had done so it would have been to the benefit of nineteenth century economic theory. Dr. Ambirajan subscribes to Keynes's view—but the debate has not ended, for almost simultaneously with the publication of this book, Dr. B. A. Corry, in an article in the *Economic Journal*,* disagrees with the idea—given its main impetus by Keynes himself—that Malthus was one of the most important precursors of the Keynesian way of thinking.

C. J. THOMAS

Dunning, J. H. and Thomas, C. J. *British Industry: Change and Development in the Twentieth Century*. London, 1961. Hutchinson. Pp. 232. Price 30s.

THIS IS A very well-balanced and readable account, amply filled out with facts and figures, and besides being very good teaching material should prove a useful source-book for economists and modern historians. It deals, *inter alia*, with industrial structure, output, ownership and location, sources of energy and power, international trade and the emergence of State Control.

From the eugenic point of view, one looks to see whether there is any new evidence of the claims that industrial development is placing upon the capacity of the individual; whether the

* B. A. Corry: Malthus and Keynes—A Reconsideration. *Economic Journal*, December 1959. Pp. 717-724.